

faith-based organizations in providing and delivering social services.

Youth Education/Prevention Programs (changing the attitudes of young people who are yet to personally confront the issues of marriage/divorce).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, since the development of audio-recording technology in the 19th Century, composers, musicians, and others have created thousands of sound recordings that have amused, entertained, and enriched us individually and as a Nation. Sadly, as the 21st Century dawns, many of America's most precious sound recordings, recorded on perishable media, may soon be lost unless we act to preserve them for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

Today I am delighted to join the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), chairman of the Committee on House Administration, in his introduction of legislation similar to the bipartisan bill that I introduced last year to help preserve this irreplaceable aspect of our cultural heritage. I hope all Members will support this effort.

In 1988, Congress wisely enacted the National Film Preservation Act, which established a program in the Library of Congress to support the work of actors, archivists and the motion-picture industry to preserve America's disappearing film heritage. The revised bill introduced today, the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000, follows the trail blazed by the Library's successful film program.

The measure would create a National Recording Registry at the Library to identify, maintain and preserve sound recordings of cultural, aesthetic, or historic significance. Each year the Librarian of Congress would select recordings for placement on the Registry, upon nominations made by the public, industry or archive representatives; recordings will be eligible for selection ten years after their creation.

A National Recording Preservation Board will assist the Librarian in implementing a comprehensive recording preservation program, working with artists, archivists, educators and historians, copyright owners, recording-industry representatives, and others. A National Recording Preservation Foundation, chartered by the bill, will encourage, accept and administer private contributions to promote preservation of recordings, and public accessibility to the Nation's recording heritage, held at the Library and at other archives throughout the United States.

The bill authorizes appropriations of up to \$250,000 per year for seven years to fund the

Library's preservation program, and amounts over the same period to match the non-federal funds raised by the Foundation for preservation purposes.

Mr. Speaker, by enacting this modest bill and working with the private sector to leverage the available resources, the Congress can spark creation of a comprehensive, sensible and effective program to preserve our Nation's sound-recording heritage for our children and grandchildren. I urge its quick enactment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CAMP addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REFLECTING ON FOREIGN POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the gentlewoman from California is still on the floor, because I wanted to add my appreciation for her leadership in shepherding the debate on the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, knowing the gentlewoman's commitment to social justice issues. She clearly evidenced leadership on some of these very vital issues of hunger and HIV/AIDS and debt relief. Likewise, I do appreciate the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) being willing to oversee some of the more contentious issues that we dealt with in dealing with foreign policy.

I thought it was appropriate after these last 48 hours to sort of conceptualize and summarize some of the human rights and justice issues that many times Americans do not focus on because it is or belongs to the other guys. It is foreign policy. It is those people overseas who are taking large chunks of our monies. But I want to remind this body that, in fact, the appropriations for foreign operations and foreign policy is but a sliver of the large budget of the United States of America.

But in that investment which, as I heard one of my colleagues from Alabama talk about what it would mean to an American if we invested in helping developing nations and very, very poor nations remove the heavy laden debt that they have on them, so much debt that all of their GNP is utilized not to pay the debt, but to pay the interest on the debt, almost as if all of one's income was utilized to pay for one credit card debt, and I would imagine there are some saying, that is the case; but by the fact that their GNP dollars are used for interest on the debt that they owe to all of these world institutions, they cannot provide for health care or housing or education or basic research for some of these devastating diseases.

So that is why there was such a feel of contentiousness around such issues

as whether or not we should invest more in providing debt relief for countries like Guatemala and Honduras where the individual citizen gets \$868 a month, probably less than what we would spend on a color television. In fact, our investment in debt relief may generate only \$1.28 per American, as evidenced by one of our colleagues from Alabama, maybe a Sunday newspaper, or maybe, as he said, an ice cream cone.

If we look at the world as getting smaller and smaller, I believe that we would find the need and the importance of investing and ensuring that there is peace, rather than war, that despots are not able to take over these countries again. All of the young lives that we lost in Vietnam because we were so concerned about the domino theory and communism, and now that there is some peace in the Vietnams, it is important that we maintain peace by investment, by having the opportunity for the citizens of these nations to live a quality of life not equal to the United States, but certainly a decent quality of life.

So I supported the infusion of dollars into debt relief, because I believe Americans, once educated, would understand it is investment for our own safety and security.

It is important to listen to the crisis of those in Sierra Leone, a country very far away, who are crying out for democracy; yet they are suffering, because in Sierra Leone, as in other countries, they are conscripting children to fight the wars of men. Four- and 5-year-olds are now at war because the rebels are not allowing democracy and peace to survive. That is why I offered amendments that would put more dollars into peacekeeping and brought an amendment to the floor to stop the most heinous act of drawing children into war. It happened in Vietnam; those who remember the stories of young children who were racked with bombs that attacked our soldiers or who were carrying weapons. That is what is going on in many of the developing nations. The children that refuse to go into war, their limbs are hacked off, or they are being stolen as slaves and forced to kill. One such story was told of a child, Susan, who was forced to kill someone and to watch them die when she refused to go.

So we as a country dealing with foreign policy must ensure that that does not happen. As I close, Mr. Speaker, I believe issues such as the death penalty also require our attention for justice. With that, I hope this country will rise to its higher calling.

PRIVATIZATION OF THE URANIUM ENRICHMENT INDUSTRY: HOW IT AFFECTS AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have addressed this House several